

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-2104

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn

2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue

Baltimore, Baltimore County

1873

Private

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn derives historic significance from its late 19th century association with the manufacturing village of Powhatan. The Methodist Episcopal congregation of the Powhatan community was organized in 1856 as the first church in the small manufacturing village that had been established in 1809 as a center for textile production on the east side of Baltimore. Seventeen years after its formation, the congregation constructed a church in which to hold services. Prior to use of the structure, however, the building was demolished by a wind storm. Later that year, the second Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church was erected and used by the congregation until the early 20th century. As the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation began purchasing the lands of the Powhatan Manufacturing Company, the officials at the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church sold the church grounds and moved the building to its present location on Gwynn Oak Avenue. It was then re-named the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church. The building's significance is greatly overshadowed by a phase of Colonial Revival alterations that jeopardize its architectural and historic integrity. In 1930, the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church merged, adopting the name of the latter congregation. The following year, the relocated church was significantly altered and enlarged. Whereas the 1873 building previously fronted Gwynn Oak Avenue, the second movement and ninety-degree rotation of the structure resulted in its placement parallel to the road. A new Colonial Revival style sanctuary was then added to the side of the existing building.

The extant T-shaped structure, encompassing both the 1873 chapel and the 1932 addition, has a random rubble stone masonry foundation and a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The cross gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, features a central octagonal bell tower rising from the front of the roof ridge. One central interior stretcher bond brick masonry chimney rises through a shed extension on the back of the building. Behind the church is a one-and-a-half story parish hall that was dismantled and moved from another location in Baltimore County and reconstructed on its present site in 1954.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2104

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic St. Lukes Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn (preferred)
other Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, Powhattan Factory Chapel

2. Location

street and number 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue not for publication
city, town Baltimore vicinity
county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church
street and number 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue telephone 410.944.4151
city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21207

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 880 folio 84
city, town Towson tax map 88 tax parcel 574 tax ID number 0119000221

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2104

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located at 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue, near its intersection with Windsor Mill Road, St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn is composed in part of an 1873 building that was moved from its original location on the north side of Gwynn Falls to its current location on the south side of Gwynn Falls in 1904. Once moved to its current lot, the building fronted northwest along Gwynn Oak Avenue. The three-bay wide, four-bay deep structure was significantly altered in 1931, when the 1873 chapel was again moved to the back of the lot and rotated ninety degrees. The structure was then augmented by the construction of an additional church building that bisected the side of the 1873 building. The addition is three bays wide and four bays deep. The extant T-shaped structure, encompassing both the 1873 chapel and the 1932 addition, has a random rubble stone masonry foundation and a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The cross gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, features an central octagonal bell tower rising from the front of the roof ridge. One central interior stretcher bond brick masonry chimney rises through a shed extension on the back of the building. Behind the church is a one-and-a-half story parish hall that was dismantled and moved from another location in Baltimore County and reconstructed on its present site in 1954.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The façade, or northwest elevation of the church, is three bays wide with a central entry comprising a paneled double-leaf metal door with an elliptically arched, pedimented hoodmold. Flanking the entry are two 1/1 stained glass windows with round-arched fixed stained glass transoms. Directly above the entry is a Palladian window filled with stained glass. All window openings on this elevation feature vinyl surrounds and sills.

Four 1/1 stained glass windows with fixed stained glass transoms pierce the first story of the southwest elevation of the 1931 church addition. There are four 6/6 windows with concrete sills in the foundation of this portion of the building. Three 1/1 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds pierce the first story of the 1873 chapel. Below this portion of the building, a flush single-leaf metal door with a vinyl surround opens into the foundation of this elevation.

Two flush single-leaf metal doors with vinyl surrounds pierce the southeast elevation. The first provides access to the basement, while the second one opens into the first story of the building. The foundation of the building is also pierced by two 6/6 windows and one window opening that has been boarded over, all three of which have concrete sills. Two 12/12 windows and one two-light sliding vinyl window, all of which have vinyl surrounds and sills, additionally pierce the first story of the elevation.

The northeast elevation of the 1931 church addition is pierced by four 1/1 stained glass windows with semi-circular fixed stained glass transoms, vinyl surrounds, and vinyl sills at the first story. Additionally, three 12/12 windows and one 6/6 window, all with vinyl surrounds and sills, pierce the first story of this elevation. One paneled single-leaf metal door provides entry into the elevation's foundation. The foundation is also pierced by eight 6/6 windows and two window openings that have been boarded. The foundation windows have concrete sills. There is one circular eight-light fixed window with a vinyl surround in the gable peak of the 1873 building. At the intersection of the 1873 chapel and the 1931 church addition is a one-bay rectangular entrance porch, the northwest elevation of which is pierced by one paneled double-leaf metal door with a vinyl surround.

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INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Although the overall building features additional partitioned spaces on the first story, the interior of the building is divided into two primary spaces: the 1873 chapel and the 1931 church addition. The present sanctuary is the largest undivided space in the building and features a recessed pulpit and altar below a wide elliptical arch on the southeast side of the room. A Palladian window filled with stained glass pierces the back wall of the pulpit. Flanking this central area are two six-paneled single-leaf doors to enclosed space on either side of the recess. Three sets of six-paneled double-leaf doors open into the divided space between the sanctuary and the main entrance into the building. The gable peak of this wall is pierced by a wide elliptical arch that opens into a small balcony. The vaulted ceiling beams are exposed, and paneling fills the spaces between them. All interior window sills, window casements and door casements in this room are molded wood.

The interior of the 1873 chapel has been significantly altered since the building was moved to the site in 1904 and then enlarged in 1931. The sanctuary was originally open from the floor to the ceiling and has since been divided into a one-story space with an attic. Only the northeast wall of this room is plastered, and the remaining walls are clad in late 20th century wood paneling. The floor is covered with vinyl tiles, and a dropped ceiling has been added to the space in the latter half of the 1900s. The southwest side of the room has been subdivided with a partition to serve as a kitchen. The attic of this portion of the building reveals the original framing members of the roof, which suggests that the ceiling of the 1873 building was vaulted. The original window casements, which are visible on the interior above the dropped ceiling, indicating that the original windows of the building had pointed arches.

The partitioned space in the shed extension on the southeast side of the building serves many uses, including space for modern restrooms. The basement of the building is subdivided into office and classroom space.

PARISH HALL

Constructed in 1954, the one-and-a-half story panel-faced concrete block masonry building has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. One interior chimney rises along the southeast wall of the building. Above the projecting gabled entry porch on the northwest elevation there is a small false bell tower on the side gable roof ridge. The interior of the building is composed primarily of undivided space on the first story. There is a raised stage on the southwest wall of the interior. The northeast side of the space is partitioned to serve as a kitchen and restrooms. A central enclosed straight-rise stair ascends into storage space in the half story above the kitchen and restrooms.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2104

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1873, 1904, 1930-1931

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1873, 1931

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn derives historic significance from its late 19th century association with the manufacturing village of Powhatan. The Methodist Episcopal congregation of the Powhatan community was organized in 1856 as the first church in the small manufacturing village that had been established in 1809 by Jesse and Enoch Levering as a center for textile production on the east side of the city of Baltimore. Seventeen years after its formation, the congregation constructed a church in which to hold services. Prior to use of the structure, however, the building was demolished by a wind storm. Later that year, the second Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church was erected and used by the congregation until the early 20th century. As the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation began purchasing the lands of the Powhatan Manufacturing Company, the officials at the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church sold the church grounds and moved the building to its present location on Gwynn Oak Avenue. It was then re-named the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1930, the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church merged, adopting the name of the latter congregation. The following year, the relocated church was significantly altered and enlarged. Whereas the 1873 building previously fronted Gwynn Oak Avenue, the second movement and ninety-degree rotation of the structure resulted in its placement parallel to the road. A new Colonial Revival style sanctuary was then added to the side of the existing building.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Baltimore County has a rich milling and manufacturing history, and 19th century textile mills producing cotton and woolen goods were located in Wetheredville, Warren, Jericho, Franklinville, Rockdale, and White Hall. Oella, the first textile mill in the county, was established to the east of the city of Baltimore in 1808.¹ Jesse and Enoch Levering established the Powhatan Cotton Factory in 1809 when they and other investors funded the \$200,000 construction of a five-story mill. The factory was sited at a sharp bend in Gwynns Falls between Windsor Mill Road and Liberty Turnpike, roughly seven miles west of the city of Baltimore.

In 1814, the Powhatan Manufacturing Company was established as the umbrella corporation that owned and operated the facility. As early as 1825, the company town housed 300 inhabitants, between 75 and 125 of whom were employed by

¹ John W. McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 3.

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the factory. In 1845, the factory was sold to William Mason, who added a second factory, christened the Pocahontas.² The 1850 county atlas reveals that the community was already heavily developed with buildings necessary for the operation of a company town. In addition to the Powhatan and Pocahontas factories, the Powhatan Manufacturing Company constructed tenements and detached houses and related domestic and industrial buildings.

In 1856, members of the community organized a congregation, adopting the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal faith. For seventeen years, the congregation gathered successively in one of the mill buildings and then at the homes of various members. In 1872, a small parcel of land was given by the Powhatan Manufacturing Company to the congregation for the construction of a church. In 1873, after the congregation had raised sufficient funds, the first frame church was finally constructed. Unfortunately, a severe wind storm in late March of that year completely destroyed the building before services could be held in it. The Powhatan Manufacturing Company and other Methodist Episcopal congregations donated funds to the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church, and the combined monies funded the construction of a second church in 1873.³

The function of the church was administered under eight primary rules, including the right of women and men to sit together during services, the prohibition of tobacco use during services, and the mandatory attendance of congregants for the duration of the services. This last regulation was enhanced by the requirement that all members stay within the church building or outside the grounds during religious observance. No individual was permitted to remain outside and on the church grounds during services.⁴

The depression of 1873 resulted in the demise of both the Powhatan and Pocahontas factories, which were later sold at auction to William Bayne and Charles Roche. This transfer of ownership after the panic of 1873 resulted in a new vitality within the local manufacturing community, for both factories resumed full operations in 1877 under the supervision of Ross Campbell and Company.⁵ By the time of its 1877 reorganization, the Powhatan Manufacturing Company owned twenty-six stone dwellings, eight brick dwellings, and twenty frame dwellings.⁶

By 1881, the population of the village of Powhatan had remained at 300. The spiritual needs of Powhatan's residents were now served by a Presbyterian Church in addition to the earlier organized Methodist Episcopal Church. The children of Powhatan attended a public school in the village. The community even boasted of three fraternal organizations.⁷

² Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 190-191.

³ *History of St. Luke's United Methodist Church of Woodlawn, 1856-1973* (Woodlawn, MD: St. Luke's United Methodist Church, 1973), np.

⁴ *History of St. Luke's United Methodist Church of Woodlawn*, np.

⁵ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 832.

⁶ Brooks and Rockel, p. 200.

⁷ Scharf, p. 832; see also *History of St. Luke's United Methodist Church of Woodlawn*, np.

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The Powhatan and Pocahontas mills had reduced production by the 1890s, for the company's remote location away from direct rail lines to Baltimore hindered the transportation of goods from the factory to the city and, therefore trade and commerce between the two locations. By the time of the 1895 fire that destroyed the Powhatan factory, the Pocahontas had already been vacant.⁸

In 1903, the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation purchased the buildings and land of the Powhatan company town for the purpose of development. By 1915, the majority of the Powhatan Manufacturing Company buildings had been demolished, and only a few of the factory-related buildings remained.

In light of this transfer of ownership to the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation, the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church decided to move the congregation to another location. In 1903, the church purchased a small parcel of land across Gwynns Falls from Hannah Kriel. The following year, the congregation undertook the monumental task of moving the structure to the new grounds. From February 1 to 27, 1904, the building was moved three quarters of a mile to its present location across the river. The removal was carried out by roughly a dozen men and one mule that pulled the structure along the route. This process was enabled by the placement of the building on a platform that in turn rested on a set of whiskey barrels that served as wheels. Now called the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, the building opened again for services on June 19, 1904.⁹

In 1930, the congregations of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church and nearby St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church¹⁰ merged to form St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn. The following year saw the enlargement of the existing church to house the combined congregations. This 1931 phase of alterations necessitated the movement and ninety degree rotation of the existing building and the construction of a new Colonial Revival style sanctuary at the front of the property. The resulting footprint of the structure was T-shaped, with the new sanctuary bisecting the side of the older building. A few more alterations occurred to the building's interior and exterior, and by the mid-20th century, when the congregation had increased to 533 people, the original 1873 building had been significantly modified by the addition of modern materials that clad and subdivided the building's interior. In 1954, the neighboring parish hall, was erected. The parish hall had been previously located in Oakland Mills, Maryland, and was slated for demolition by the city of Baltimore. It was purchased by the St. Luke's congregation, dismantled, and reconstructed on its current site.

The community of Woodlawn has continued to grow as a suburb on the east side of Baltimore, and Windsor Mill Road has become a primary transportation route extending northwest away from the city. The intersection of Windsor Mill Road and Gwynn Oak Avenue, near which St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church is located, features heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Chain of Title:

⁸ Brooks and Rockel, p. 201.

⁹ *History of St. Luke's United Methodist Church of Woodlawn*, np.

¹⁰ Located at 2200 St. Luke's Lane, the original church building used by the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal congregation is separately listed in the Baltimore County Landmarks inventory as BA-2420.

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The original church was built on the grounds of the Powhatan Manufacturing Company in 1873.

July 11, 1872; William T. Slothower to John S. Berry (of the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church)
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber EHA 79 Folio 104

March 24, 1903: Jonathan J. Perigo, Luther Timanus, Charles Nealineaux, Reverend Lee Windsor, and Eurora
Brenndre, Trustees of the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church, to Charles H. Edgar
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 267 Folio 83

At this point the Church is moved across the Gwynn Falls to Gwynn Oak Avenue. The chain of title for the new address is as follows:

October 17, 1903: Hannah E. Kriel, widow, to The Trustees of the Powhatan Methodist Episcopal Church of
Summerfield, also known as Trustees of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church of
Woodlawn
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber NBM 271 Folio 369

May 6, 1931: Trustees of the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn, charge of Baltimore
County, and the Trustees of the Woodlawn Episcopal Church of Woodlawn, charge of Baltimore
County, to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 880 Folio 84

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2104

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

History of St. Luke's United Methodist Church of Woodlawn, 1856-1973. Woodlawn, MD: St. Luke's United Methodist Church, 1973.

Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

McGrain, John W. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .7 Acre
Acreage of historical setting .7 Acre
Quadrangle name Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since 1904, St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church has been associated with the 28,183 square feet known as grid 20, parcel 574 of map 88 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	February 21, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

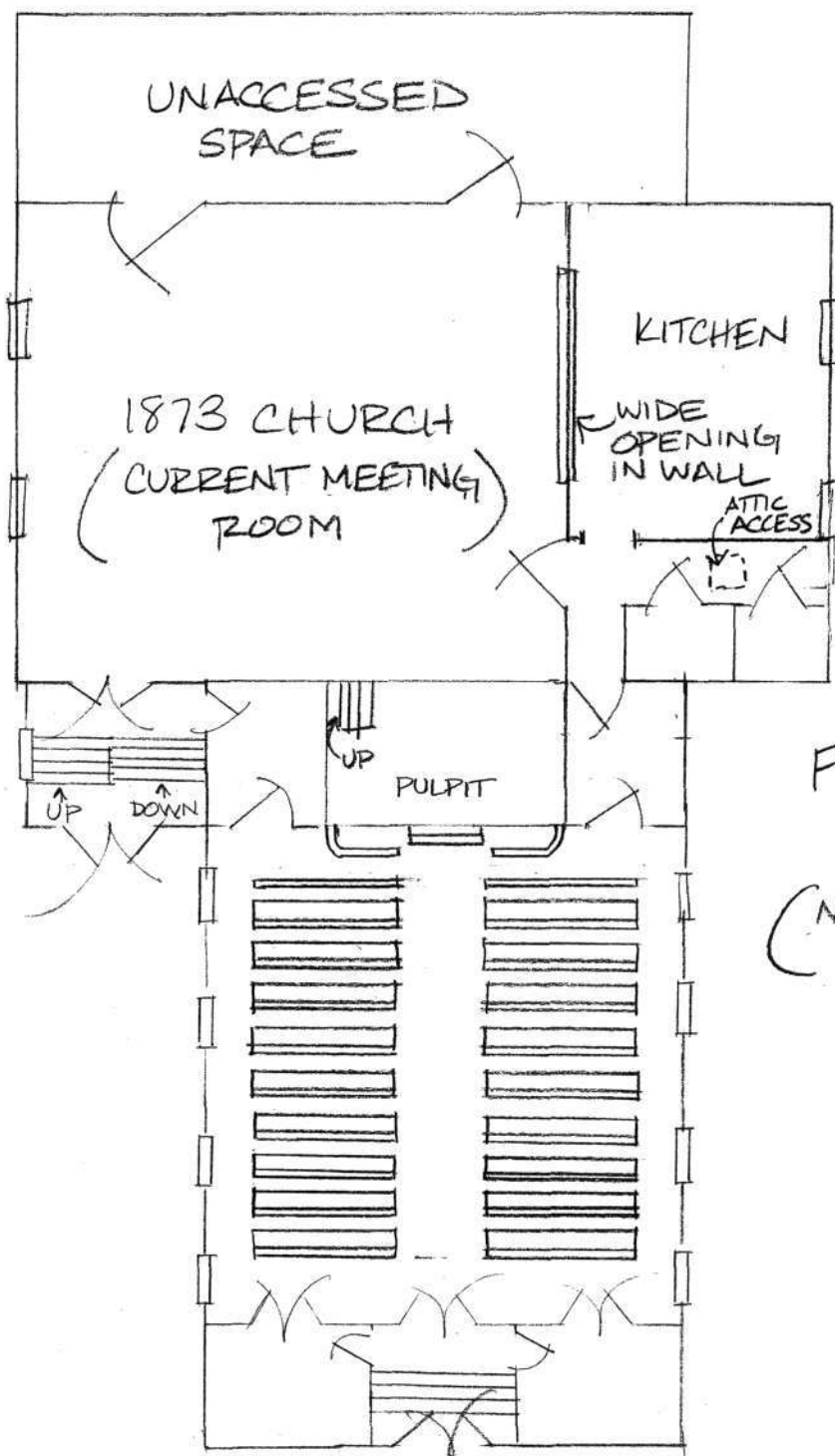
Inventory No. BA-2104

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodlawn, 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue, Baltimore, Baltimore County
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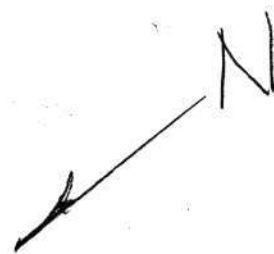
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.



FIRST FLOOR
PLAN

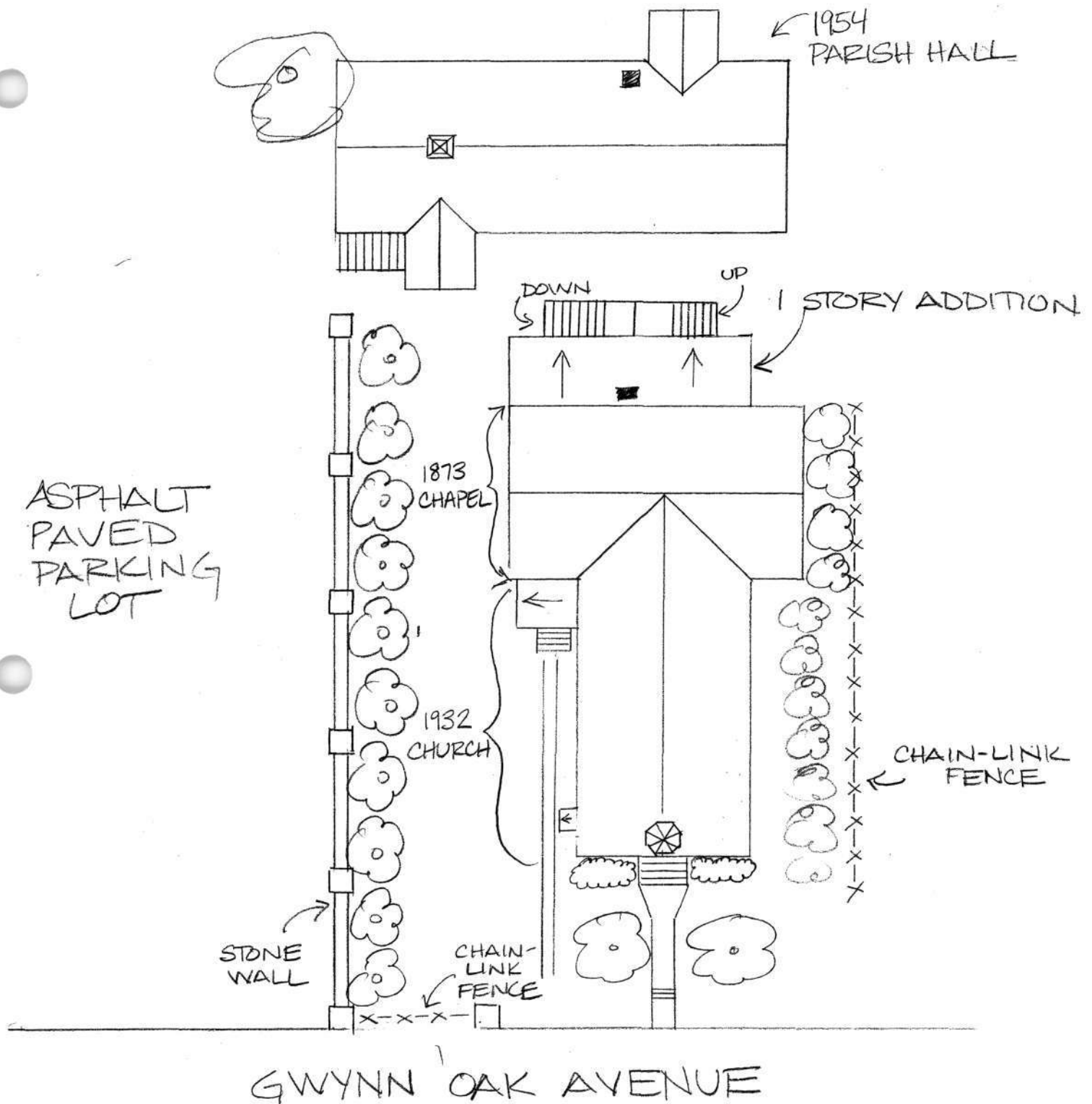
(NOT DRAWN TO
SCALE)



* RESOURCE SKETCH MAP *

BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY



- RESOURCE SKETCH MAP -

BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)

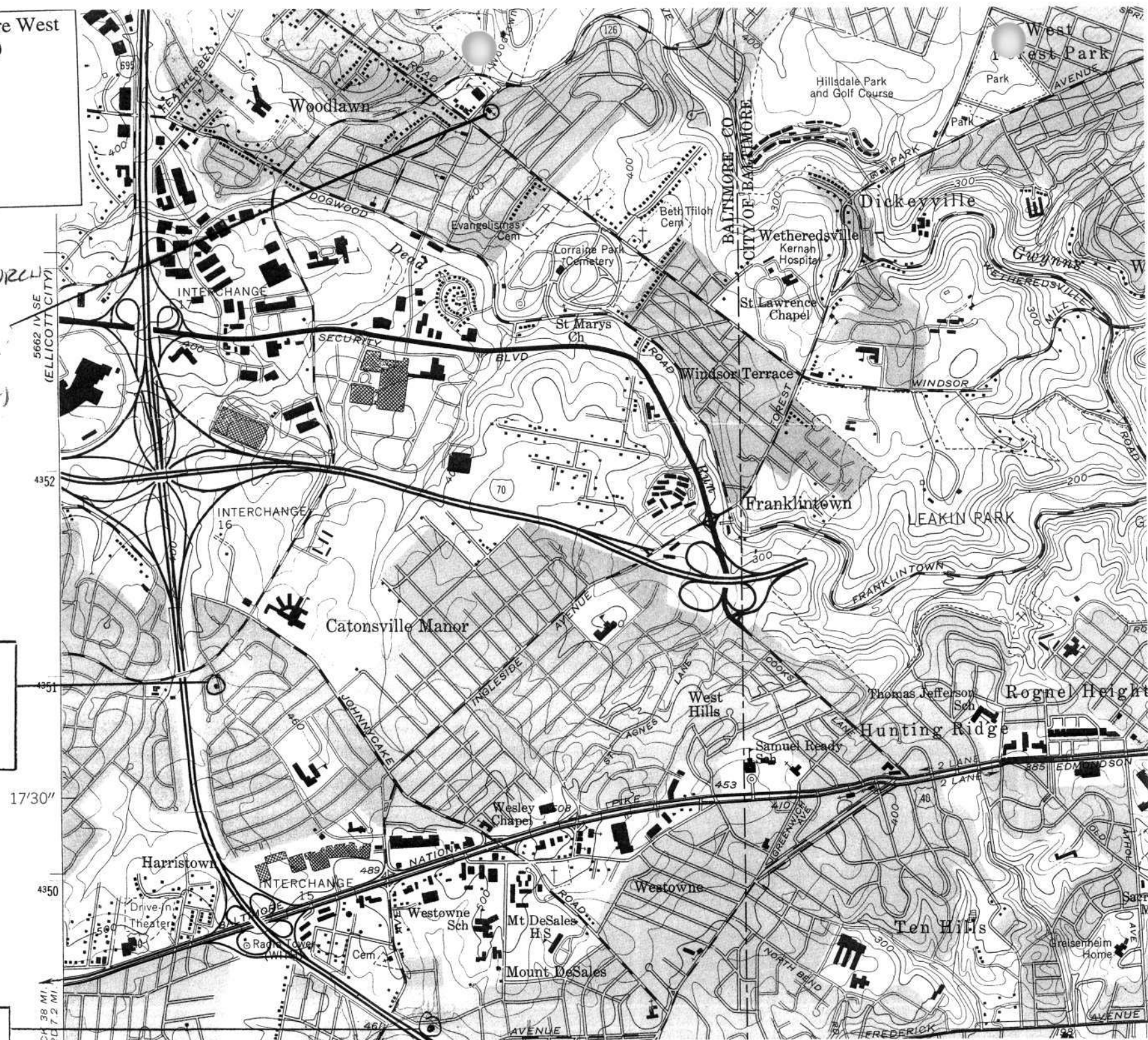
USGS Quad: Baltimore West
Scale: 1:50,000



BA-2104
ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH
OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK
AVENUE
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-1713
WOODLAND HOUSE
207 CRAIGMONT ROAD
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0938





BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

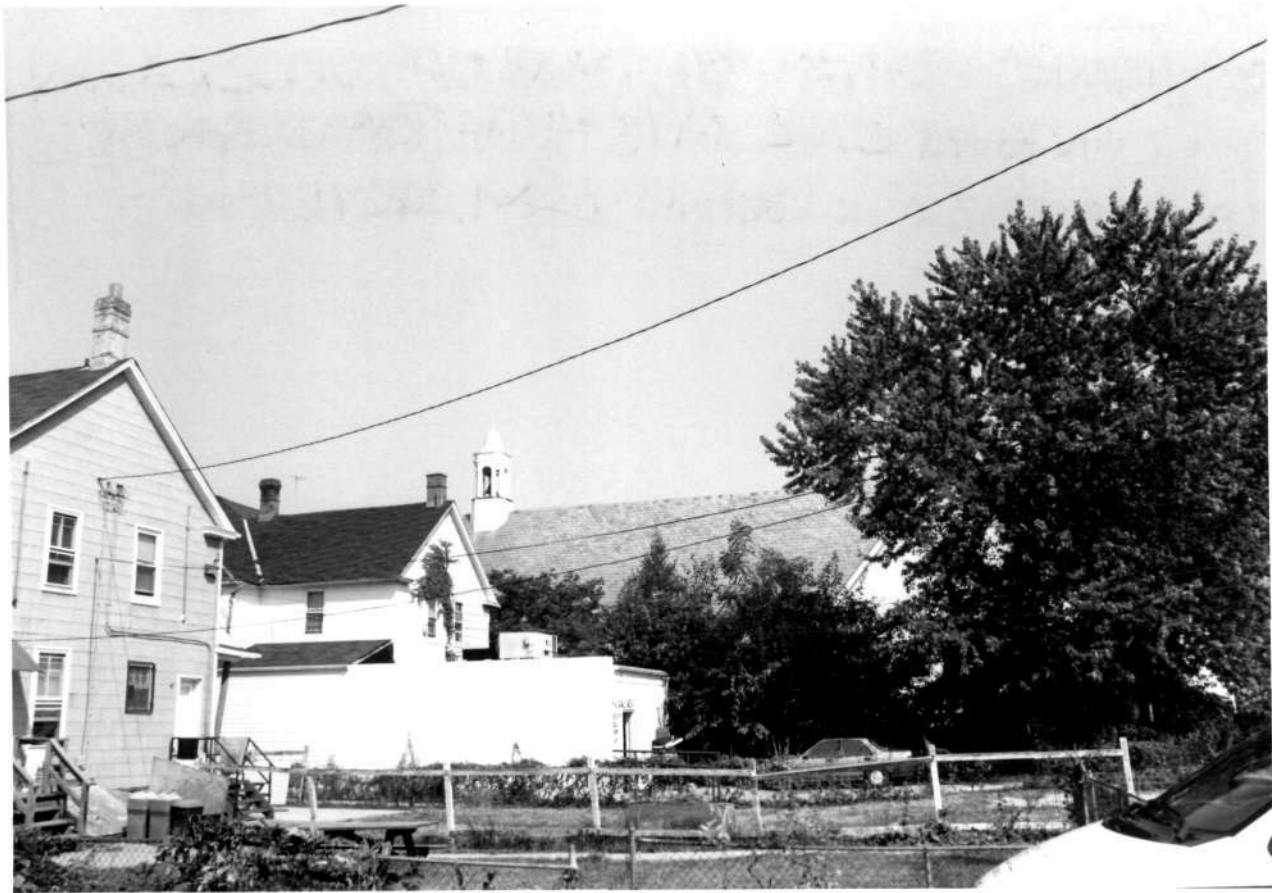
TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING SOUTHEAST

1 of 10



BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION (IN
BACKGROUND), CAMERA FACING
NORTHEAST

2 of 10



BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, CAMERA FACING
NORTH

30710



BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, CAMERA FACING
SOUTH

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BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2006

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF 1873 CHAPEL, CAMERA
FACING NORTH

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BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF 1873 CHAPEL; FRAMING
OF ROOF, CAMERA FACING WEST

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BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF 1873 CHAPEL; ORIGINAL
WINDOW TRIM EXTANT IN ATTIC,
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

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BA-2104

ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF 1931 CHURCH
ADDITION, CAMERA FACING
SOUTHEAST

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BA-2104
ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPD

INTERIOR OF 1931 CHURCH
ADDITION, CAMERA FACING WEST

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ST. LUKE'S M.E. CHURCH OF WOODLAWN
2119 GWYNN OAK AVENUE, BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES
10/2000

MD SHPO

PARISH HALL, INTERIOR
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

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B4 - 2104

POWHATAN FACTORY CHAPEL - 1873 - 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue, Woodlawn. The present Methodist church's rear meeting rooms are the original Methodist church built on the east side of Gwynns Falls by the Powhatan Factory Company in 1873, following the loss of an earlier church to a tornado. The structure was acquired by the present congregation after the demise of the manufacturing complex. It was moved intact over the falls on a bridge of empty whiskey barrels in February 1904. The adjoining frame church closer to the street dates from 1932.